FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

West Offers 'Users' Plan

Company's Pilots Quit Canal

The U.S., Britain & France Sept. 12 proposed creation of an international Suez Users' Assn. to supervise pilotage through the canal. The Western powers called Sept. 14 for a new London conference to implement the proposal despite its immediate rejection by Egypt.

Non-Egyptian pilots abandoned their Suez posts Sept. 14, leaving operation of the canal in the hands of a reduced force of Egyptian, Greek & Soviet pilots. Traffic continued through Suez Sept. 14-18, but the West proceeded with plans to bypass the waterway if necessary. [See pp. 297B1-299D1]

Eden Describes 'Association'

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told an emergency session of Parliament Sept. 12 that the U.S., Britain & France had agreed to set up a provisional Suez Users' Assn. "to exercise their rights" & "help prepare the way for a permanent system" of control over the canal. Eden told a divided House of Commons that should Egypt hamper the proposed SUA, it would "be in breach of the Convention of 1888" and the British Govt. would be free to act "through the UN or by other means." [See pp. 297F3-298B1]

Eden told Commons Sept. 12 that:

- The SUA would "employ pilots" and "undertake responsibility for coordination of traffic through" Suez.
- "Transit dues" would "be paid to the users' association & not to the Egyptian authorities," but Egypt would "receive appropriate payment" for the "facilities provided by her."
- "The Govt. of Egypt" would "have an important bearing on the capacity of the association to fulfill its functions" and would "be requested to cooperate in maintaining" traffic.
- Britain was dependent on Middle Eastern oil & to boycott the canal "would be very expensive." "There are not the tankers to maintain the supplies we need" though more could be built at "enormous" capital cost.
- Formation of the SUA did not "exclude" taking the dispute to the UN. Britain & France had addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council "informing him of the situation that has arisen." [See p. 307G2]

Laborites Oppose Force

The House of Commons voted confidence in Eden's Suez policy by 319-248 Sept. 13 and defeated Laborite motions for censure (by 321-251) & extension of the emergency session (by 300-232). The votes came after Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell had interrupted Eden to demand guarantees "of Her Majesty's Govt. that they will not shoot their way through the canal." Eden, pressed by the opposition, replied Sept. 13 that if Egypt refused cooperation with the SUA "we should take that to the Security Council." [See p. 290D2]

Gaitskell had charged Sept. 12 that the SUA, if enforced, would be "a highly provocative step." He urged that Britain "take this matter at once to the Security Council," "make a declaration now" against the use of force without UN consent & request non-Egyptian pilots to stay at their jobs. "If the Govt.," Gaitskell said, "intend to use force," the consequences to this country would "be disastrous." [See p. 298E3]

U.S. Supports New Plan

The U.S. State Dept. said Sept. 12 that the U.S. would join in the SUA if it were advanced by Britain or other states and "organized by the 18 nations which sponsored the London proposals" for international control of the canal [see pp. 273D1-B2, 281C1-2]. The State Dept. emphasized that backers of the SUA would "seek such cooperation with Egypt as would achieve" guarantees contained in the 1888 Constantinople Convention. [See p. 251F2]

(Washington dispatches Sept. 12 attributed the basic SUA plan to State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who reportedly formulated the proposal in an effort to avert military action against Egypt & delay action before the UN. He was described Sept. 12 as irritated at Eden's presentation of the SUA scheme in terms of "gunboat diplomacy.")

Dulles on Force, Boycott

Dulles told a news conference Sept. 13 that "we do not intend to shoot our way through" the canal. "If," Dulles said, "physical force should be used to prevent passage" of SUA shipping, "the alternative . . . would be to send our vessels around the Cape [of Good Hope.]." Dulles denied that the U.S. had joined in planning a boycott if the canal were closed. Under those conditions, he said, "each country would have to decide for itself what it wanted its vessels to do." [See p. 298C2-3]

Dulles said of the User's Association plan Sept. 13:

- "The idea that this is a program which is designed to impose some regime upon Egypt is fantastic." "It is normal for users" to "work in association when rights which they possess jointly are in jeopardy."
- An SUA test vessel could approach the canal with an experienced Suez pilot aboard & "hope" to be let through the canal. Should a test vessel be attacked in the canal "if it had any means to defend itself, it would be entitled to use those means."
- "The question of oil" had been studied & "the loaning capacity of the Export-Import Bank" "could be made available" for SUA purchases of Western Hemisphere oil.
- Shipping via the Cape of Good Hope had been considered & would not "be catastrophic or beyond the capacity to deal with it." Some tankers of the Maritime Admin. & Military Sea Transport Reserve fleets would "be taken out of moth-balls."
- The SUA "should be developed by the group" of 18 nations that backed international control for the canal at London [see p. 281D1-2], but if some refused "then we would go along on a 3-party basis."

(Washington reports Sept. 16 said that the U.S. would offer $500 million in credits for oil purchases, that 35-40 tankers had been ordered demothballed & reconditioned at a cost of $350,000 each, and that 14 U.S. oil firms had agreed to supply 450,000 bbl. of the 2.5 million bbl. needed daily by Europe. Dulles Sept. 17 denied any knowledge of the $500 million credit but said the Export-Import Bank was ready to offer loans.)

Week in Headlines

International

Western Big 3 proposed "users' association" to avoid Egyptian control of Suez Canal pilots; Egypt, Russia opposed plan.

Israeli-Jordanian border clashes increased.

Bulganin renewed request to Eisenhower for military cuts.

Britain offered independence to to African Gold Coast.

Pakistan changed Premiers.

United States

Eisenhower, Stevenson formally launched campaigns; Stevenson questioned President's hold on GOP, contradicted Truman on Hiss.

Kentucky communities won legal backing to block school desegregation as premature.

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Nasser Rejects SUA Plan

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser told an Egyptian Air Force College graduating class at Bilbeis Sept. 15 that the Suez Users' Assn. scheme was "in truth one for declaring war" on Egypt. Nasser reiterated that Egypt would not "discriminate between canal users" & would defend the nationalized canal. "Those who attack Egypt," Nasser said, "will never leave alive." "We shall fight a regular war, a total war, a guerrilla war." "He who attacks Egypt, attacks the whole Arab world." "They do not know how strong we really are" [see p. 289F1-D2]. Nasser said in an interview Sept. 16 with the Press Trust of India that Egypt would "not allow the Western-proposed canal users' association to function through the canal." "We Egyptians," Nasser said, "shall run the canal smoothly & efficiently, and if, in spite of this, the canal users' association forces its way through the Suez Canal, then it would mean aggression & would be treated as such." [See p. 297B1-G2]

(Col. Mahmoud Yunes, deputy director of the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority, warned Sept. 18 that if an SUA vessel approached the canal "regulations say they must ask us for a pilot." Asked what would happen if an SUA vessel tried to pass without an Egyptian Authority pilot, Yunes said, "Let them try.") [See p. 257D2]

Veteran Canal Pilots Quit

93 non-Egyptian pilots & a reported 400 engineers & administrators quit their Suez Canal posts at midnight Sept. 14 and left Egypt Sept. 15-16 [see p. 298C-E1]. An estimated 50-60 trained Egyptian & Greek pilots, bolstered by the arrival Sept. 14 of 15 Soviet, one West German & 4 Yugoslav pilots, began guiding vessels through the canal Sept. 15. The senior Egyptian Suez Hq. administrator, Tewfik Eldib, said Sept. 15 that "if 50 ships came, we could get them through."

Egyptians Keep Traffic Moving

Egyptian Canal Authority reports listed passage of 42 vessels Sept. 15, 36 Sept. 16 & 35 Sept. 17 [see p. 274A-B1]. Dispatches Sept. 17 said that the Egyptian pilots, though "extremely fatigued," had sworn to "work willingly until we drop" to keep canal traffic moving. 62 new Egyptian pilots were said to have begun training Sept. 15. 4 Soviet pilots guided ships through the canal under Egyptian supervision Sept. 17 and others reportedly began a 2-week training period Sept. 15 in Ismailia.

(Suez dispatches reported the British tanker *Resource* & Danish tanker *Brigit Moersk* lightly damaged in a collision Sept. 12 at Port Suez).

Col. Yunes said Sept. 18 that "the pilot crisis is over" and that Egypt had "an ample number of pilots for all ships that might want to come through." Yunes said that 20 additional pilots were expected to arrive for examinations from the U.S. and that new training methods would turn out 20 pilots weekly for the Suez service. Repatriated non-Egyptian Suez pilots said Sept. 16 that at least 150 pilots were needed to run the canal efficiently. [See p. 290A1]

Financial Developments

Col. Yunes claimed Sept. 18 that the Egyptian Suez Authority was receiving 40%-50% of all Suez transit fees & was covering all canal operating expenses from these funds. Yunes said that the fees paid to the old Suez Co. could not be considered "lost." "It is our money," he said. Washington reports Sept. 15 said that most Egyptian fees were coming from U.S. shippers & that the Suez Co. had warned that firms paying Egypt would be liable to claims for tolls. [See pp. 250G1-B2, 258C1]

Maritime groups using the canal—the Far Eastern Freight Conf., Japan Outward Freight & Philippines-European Confs.—announced Sept. 15 a 15% increase on cargo rates through the canal, effective Sept. 18. Raises were blamed on delays foreseen from the pilot shortage & re-routing of vessels around the Cape of Good Hope. British oil importers Sept. 12 halted new charters on vessels servicing the Persian Gulf oil fields.

The Institute of London Underwriters Sept. 14 ordered a 150% increase on war risk insurance to the Suez area. Rates announced Sept. 18 were 7 shillings (98¢) per £100 value for Egyptian-bound cargoes (old rate 2 shillings or 28¢ per £100) and 5 shillings 9 pence (81¢) per £100 for cargoes through the canal (old rate 9 pence or 11¢ per £100).

18-Nation London Talks Set

The British Govt. Sept. 14 invited the U.S., France & 13 other nations to discuss creation of the Suez Users' Assn. in London Sept. 19. Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 14 ordered State Secy. Dulles to attend the parley, composed of the 18-nation majority of the London Conf. held Aug. 16-23 [see pp. 257E1, 281C1-2]. All 18 nations had accepted invitations to the new conference by Sept. 17.

London dispatches said Sept. 15 that a proposed conference agenda included in the invitations had slated discussions on (a) action to be taken following Egypt's Sept. 9 rejection of negotiations on international control of the canal [see p. 297B1-G2], (b) Egypt's Sept. 10 counter proposal to renew negotiations with enlarged participation [see p. 297G2-E3] and (c) establishment of the proposed Suez Users' Assn. [See p. 305B1-F3]

Dissenters in London Group

The Forgn. Mins. of Norway, Sweden & Denmark, meeting in Stockholm Sept. 16, reportedly criticized the SUA plan & recommended referral of the dispute to the UN. Pakistan was said Sept. 17 to be opposed to the users' scheme & to have accepted an invitation to the Egyptian-sponsored Suez conference [see p. 297G2-E3]. Spanish Forgn. Min. Alberto Martin Artajo reportedly urged Sept. 17 that other Western Govts. attend the Egyptian-proposed conference. Italy was doubtful of the value of SUA plan Sept. 17, West Germany uncommitted & Australia divided on it.

Dulles Pushes Plan

U.S. State Dept. sources said Sept. 17 that Dulles would open the SUA plan to amendment in London but would insist that Egypt must not have the right to assign Suez pilots (including Russians) to foreign shipping. Dulles, on leaving Washington for London Sept. 17, said that the U.S. continued to seek a Suez solution "by peaceful means." He again denied that the U.S. was attempting to organize a boycott of the canal.

Dulles conferred with British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau in London Sept. 18 amid reports that the SUA plan still was "tentative." Reports Sept. 17 said that the conference would not be asked to endorse a test convoy but would be asked to back a SUA diplomatic approach to Egypt. The former chief Suez pilot instructor, Capt. Oscar Carew, said in London Sept. 16 that he doubted practicality of the SUA scheme if it involved pilots working "out of the blue" & without coordination of traffic in the canal.

U.S. Would Shun War

Washington reports Sept. 17 said that Pres. Eisenhower had, in private correspondence with British Prime Min. Eden before the Sept. 12 recall of the British Parliament, emphasized that the U.S. would stand aside if the present Suez situation developed into war. The President reportedly wrote Eden that he would require both Congressional & UN sanction to intervene against Egypt [see p. 298G1-C2]. Mr. Eisenhower conferred on Suez Sept. 14 with Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies, who stopped in Washington en route to Australia. [See p. 297G3]

French Favor Users' Plan

French Premier Guy Mollet told reporters following a French Cabt. meeting Sept. 12 that the proposed SUA would be set up rapidly in Paris & recruit personnel from among the repatriated staff of the old Suez Canal Co. Mollet stressed that the SUA would be a common effort to carry out Suez control proposals of the Aug. 16-23 London Conf. He said that the plan would assure Suez Canal rights for blockaded Israeli shipping [see pp. 297F3, 299C1]. Mollet had received Sept. 12 a personal letter from Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin appealing for French moderation on Suez. [See p. 307B1]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau said in a radio address Sept. 14 that a "military conflict can still be avoided if the users show their firm-

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ness & solidarity." France, Pineau said, did not want to use force in the Suez dispute, but would not bow to force of "the Egyptian dictator" [see p. 290G2]. Pineau Sept. 14 protested a campaign being carried on against French policy "in several countries," presumably Communist & Arab.

(Egyptian Pres. Nasser said Sept. 15, in a speech at Bilbeis, Egypt, that of "8 million Algerians, 10,000 are fighting ½ million French soldiers." "We have arms sufficient to equip those who can fight," Nasser said.) [See pp. 258D2, 290F2]

Russia Opposes Western Plan

The USSR charged Sept. 15 that the Western SUA plan was "a great provocation against Egypt" and that attempts to impose it by force "would lead to immense destruction in the Suez Canal & in the oil fields" of the Middle East. A lengthy Soviet statement broadcast by Moscow Radio said that the Anglo-French military buildup on Cyprus was "an act of aggression" against Egypt, and that the withdrawal of non-Egyptian Suez pilots "aimed at disruption of normal work in the canal." [See p. 281G2-D3]

"The USSR," the statement said, "as a great power, cannot stand aside from the Suez problem" and "considers that the UN cannot but react to the existing situation." The Soviet Govt. warned that "in the age" of the "atomic & hydrogen weapon, one cannot threaten & rattle the saber." It said the USSR considered "any violation of peace in the Near & Middle East" to be linked to "the security of the Soviet state." The Soviet statement criticized Pres. Eisenhower for not protesting British & French military policy at his Sept. 12 press conference. The Russians said they would attend the Egyptian-sponsored Suez conference. [See pp. 297G2-D3, 298G1]

Nehru Voices Opposition

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru warned the West Sept. 13 that the SUA scheme was "full of dangerous potentialities" and brought "grave risk of conflict" to the Suez problem. Nehru told the Indian Parliament that Nasser had "opened the way to settlement" in urging new Suez talks, but that British Prime Min. Eden had in his Sept. 13 speech appeared to "close the door to further negotiations" [see pp. 279G2, 305C1]. Nehru appealed to "both the UK & the U.S." to "enable the development of negotiations." [See p. 266D1]

Reports from New Delhi Sept. 17 said that Pres. Eisenhower & Eden had in separate letters assured Nehru of Western military restraint but told him that the U.S. & Britain would carry out the SUA plan. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty confirmed Sept. 17 an exchange of letters between Pres. Eisenhower & Nehru dealing "partly with Suez," but Hagerty withheld the texts as personal.

Menon on Cairo Mission

Nehru conferred on the Suez dispute Sept. 15 with envoys of the Colombo Powers (Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon) and ordered his political adviser, Min.-without-portfolio V. K. Krishna-Menon, to Cairo for talks with Nasser. Menon, who said on arrival in Cairo Sept. 17 that he had come with no Indian proposals, met with Nasser Sept. 17 & Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry Sept. 18, reportedly in an unsuccessful attempt to press Egypt into a public statement of terms for a Suez compromise. Indian reports had said Sept. 14 that Egypt would be willing to agree to international control of Suez transit fees. [See pp. 273E1, 297C3]

Other Egyptian Developments

Newly named U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare arrived in Cairo Sept. 17 to replace U.S. Amb.-to-South Africa Henry A. Byroade [see pp. 267C1, 290G1]. Hare said Sept. 17 before meeting with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi that he had brought "no special proposals" to Cairo. The U.S. Embassy in Cairo was said Sept. 14 to be checking lists of U.S. citizens in Egypt. Britain's Cairo Embassy said Sept. 14 that only 2,000 of the British colony of 5,500 remained in Egypt. [See p. 258G1]

(Egypt Sept. 14 ousted U.S. citizen Richard Killian, 28, correspondent of the *London Daily Express*, as a "threat to the internal security of the state.") [See p. 282B2]

Egyptian Commerce Min. Mohammed Abu Nosseir said Sept. 18 that Egypt would "restrict or ban" imports from "unfriendly" nations & reject their offers on Egyptian development projects even if favorable. Nosseir said that licenses had been granted for £2.6 million Egyptian ($7.5 million) in imports from "friendly" (presumably Soviet) nations under a "new foreign trade policy." Members of the Egyptian Natl. Production Council were said to have left for trade talks in Czechoslovakia Sept. 18. [See pp. 274B3, 282G3]

The Arab League Political Com., meeting in Cairo since Sept. 12, approved resolutions Sept. 17 supporting Egyptian seizure of the Suez Canal & condemning the Anglo-French "military buildup" in the Middle East. The League charged that the Western SUA plan was a violation of the UN Charter & threat to world peace. [See p. 298D3]

(Chinese CP Chrmn. Mao Tse-tung told the opening session of the 8th Chinese CP Congress in Peiping Sept. 15 that "we firmly support" Egypt "in taking back the Suez Canal" & "oppose any attempt" to "start armed intervention against that country.") [See p. 282E3]

UN Notes Dispute Issues

UN delegates Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain & Louis de Guiringaud of France charged in a joint letter to UN Security Council Pres. Dr. Emilio Nuñez-Portuando Sept. 12 that Egyptian refusal to negotiate a "just & equitable solution" to the Suez dispute had aggravated "the situation, which, if allowed to continue would" be a "danger to peace & security." Nuñez said Sept. 12 that the letter had requested no action and that a Security Council meeting "is not considered necessary" at present. [See p. 305B2]

Egyptian UN Rep. Omar Loufti said in a letter to Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Sept. 13 that "the former Suez Canal Co." had, with British & French "indorsement," ordered Suez pilots to leave their posts, "an act of intimidation." Egypt, Loufti wrote, wished "to assure the continuation of normal passage through the canal," and if navigation were hampered "the responsibility" "would lie with those" who had attempted to obstruct "the so far unaffected" canal traffic. [See p. 289D2]

Dixon, in a 2d note circulated to UN members Sept. 14, condemned "the inaccuracy of [the Egyptian] statements." Dixon reviewed British & French requests to pilots to stay at their posts [see p. 282B3] & Egyptian threats to imprison those quitting [see pp. 282F1, 298E1]. He quoted Prime Min. Eden as saying Sept. 12 that "if these pilots decide to leave Egypt, it will clearly, in our view, be the responsibility of" Egypt.

Loufti transmitted a 2d Egyptian letter to the Security Council Sept. 17. It charged that the Western SUA plan was "incompatible with the dignity & sovereign rights of Egypt" & in "flagrant violation" of the UN Charter & 1888 Constantinople Convention." The SUA scheme, Egypt said, "would seek to establish in an unprecedented manner an organization within the territory of a sovereign state member of the UN without the consent of that state."

(Loufti said Sept. 17 that an average of 42 ships per day had passed the canal since the Western pilot walkout, for a total of 2,216 vessels since July 26, compared with 2,103 for the same period of 1955.) [See pp. 306E1, 274A1]

A Soviet note to the Security Council said Sept. 17 that the SUA plan was a "provocation" & could only be enforced by "an act of aggression" [see col. 1B-D]. A joint Syrian-Lebanese letter to the Security Council charged Sept. 17 that the dispatch of French troops to Cyprus was "a threat" to "peace & security" in "the immediate vicinity" of Syria & Lebanon. [See p. 290C3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Israeli-Arab Strife Rises

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld warned Israel & Jordan though their UN representatives Sept. 14 against further outbreaks along their frontier in "disregard to the appeals" of the UN. He referred to attacks in which 12 Israelis & 34 Arabs were killed Sept. 10-14. Hammarskjöld had protested to Israel & the Arab states Sept. 13 against the "mounting series" of incidents along their borders. [See pp. 251A3, 275E3]

Arab-Israeli frontier incidents reported Aug. 31-Sept. 14 included: 13 Egyptian & 2 Israeli soldiers killed Aug. 31 in 3 simultaneous Israeli attacks in the Gaza & El Auja (Nitsana) areas to retaliate for the deaths of 2 Israeli soldiers in the Negev Aug. 30; 6 Israeli soldiers reported killed

by Jordanian fire in the Hebron area Sept. 10 & their bodies dragged over the Jordan frontier (Jordan was condemned for the raid by the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. Sept. 17); 5 Egyptians killed by Israeli forces in the Sinai Desert Sept. 11, reportedly in reprisal for sabotage of an Israeli rail line north of Beersheba Sept. 10; 19 Jordanians (5 policemen, 10 civilian border guards, 4 soldiers) killed in an Israeli attack on a Jordanian police post in the Rahwa area of Behron Sept. 12; 2 Israeli village guards killed & a 3d missing after an attack by Jordanian infiltrators on Hatseva in the Wadi Araba region Sept. 12; 10 Jordanians (8 soldiers, a civilian adult, a 3-yr.-old girl) reported killed & a police post & school destroyed during an attack Sept. 13-14 by an estimated 1,000 Israeli armored troops with air support against a police post in Gharandal, 12 mi. inside Jordan in the Wadi Araba sector.

(Iraqi Govt. spokesmen said Sept. 15 that Jordanian King Hussein had been assured that Iraq was ready to aid Jordan "with military action at any time" against Israel. Jordanian Govt. sources Sept. 15 reported receipt of a similar offer from Egyptian Pres. Nasser.) [See p. 290A3]

Bulganin Renews Arms Appeal

A letter from Soviet Premier Nicolai A. Bulganin to Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 11 urged resmued East-West negotiations on "concrete" disarmament questions. Bulganin wrote that he had "attentively studied" the President's Aug. 4 reply to Bulganin's June 6 disarmament message. The Soviet Premier restated his view that "until an agreement is reached on an agreed reduction in armaments," "unilateral reductions" would "be of great significance" [see p. 259D2]. Bulganin said that the USSR had reduced its armed forces "by more than 1,800,000 men." He challenged the U.S. to make similar cuts. [See p. 189E3]

The Bulganin letter, broadcast by Moscow Radio Sept. 14, asserted that agreement on disarmament had been blocked by Western preconditions of German unification & aerial inspection [see pp. 149G3, 259A3]. It said that the USSR could not "approach without fear the demands for the carrying out of aerial reconaissance" or ignore that "in Western Germany the positions of militarist forces" responsible for World War II "are being restored." Bulganin asked that the preconditions be evaded through "practical measures for disarmament" & discontinuation of "atomic & hydrogen weapon tests." [See pp. 233F1-B2, 243C2]

Bulganin blamed the failure of U.S.-Soviet exchange proposals on U.S. restrictions. He urged that Pres. Eisenhower give "attention to this matter." [See p. 235E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Eisenhower Launches Campaign

Pres. Eisenhower & Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon formally launched their campaign for re-election Sept. 12 at a rally of 500 Republican Party leaders from 48 states at the President's farm near Gettysburg, Pa.

The President stressed in his address to the rally that the GOP must win Democrats & independents to its side and work for a heavy registration of voters so that the election would not produce a "decision of the minority." He said that the GOP offered, "in all levels of government," an "honest" regime of "good judgment," "tolerance" & "conciliation" that would keep the country "going down the straight road of prosperity & peace." He asserted that his party "demands that our system be so conducted as to assure the individual his rights to reach the heights that his ambitions & talents will permit, without infringement on his fellow citizens' equal rights" and without his "falling into the depths of poverty & misery through no fault of his own." The President said it would be his purpose in the campaign "to tell the truth, to expose falsehood, to stimulate thinking." [See p. 300A1, G2]

Nixon Challenges Democrats

Nixon told the Gettysburg rally Sept. 12 that he would "not reply in kind" to "personal attacks" by Democratic campaigners but would "set the record straight" when the Democrats engaged in "misrepresentation & distortion of this Admin.'s accomplishments." Nixon derided opposition charges that "our foreign policy has failed" & that "there is no prosperity in the U.S." He said that "the problem of communism at home . . . should not be an issue in this campaign," but "if Mr. Stevenson does not repudiate the statement of Mr. Truman . . . that Alger Hiss was not a Communist & not a spy, then we will have no choice but to discuss this issue & let the people decide." [See p. 309A2]

President Asks GOP Congress

The President asked in an open letter sent Sept. 15 to 400 state & local GOP leaders for redistribution to voters that backers of his Admin. help it by "aggressively supporting Republican candidates for Congress & the Senate." He said the U.S. Govt. "operates most effectively when the executive & legislative brances are operated by the same political party." [See p. 284E3]

Nixon Pledges 'High Level' Drive

Nixon left Washington Sept. 18 on a 15-day, 32-state aerial campaign tour. The President, speaking at a "sendoff" breakfast for Nixon, said that Republicans "don't need to indulge in the exaggeration of partisan political talk" nor "claim perfection" to win the election. "The record is there & it is good," he declared, and the GOP could adhere to truth and let Democrats "do the yelling." Nixon agreed that "plain talk," not "fancy quips," would "do the job."

During a cross-country flight Sept. 18, Nixon stopped in Indianapolis for a speech in which he declared that the GOP had "something far better to offer the American people than personal abuse of our opponents." However, he warned, "Where our opponents misrepresent & distort the record (&) vilify the President . . . I shall consider it a duty & a privilege to set the record straight."

Nixon told interviewers in Indianapolis he applauded Adlai E. Stevenson's "forthright, direct statement" of agreement with the jury verdict on Alger Hiss' case [see p. 309A2]. He said that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had charged on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* Sept. 16 that Nixon defeated Helen Gahagan Douglas for the Senate in 1950 by falsely charging her with Communist ties, had "created a great amount of good will for the U.S." abroad and was "misinformed" about his campaign against Mrs. Douglas—of whom Nixon said, "All I questioned was her judgment, not her loyalty." [See Vol. X, p. 349P]

Nixon flew from Indianapolis to his home town, Whittier, Calif., where he said in another speech Sept. 18 that Pres. Eisenhower had given the U.S. "the wisest & most experienced leadership we can possibly have" during a period when "men who were rash or men who were less experienced could have gotten the U.S. into war." He said the families of "157,000 Americans who were killed, wounded or missing in Korea" could testify "whether we have war or peace today," and that "the great majority of the American people have enjoyed the best 4 years [of prosperity] of their lives under the Eisenhower Admin." Nixon promised in his Whittier speech that the GOP would place "American security before any political ambitions," never would "underestimate or pooh-pooh the Communist danger at home or abroad" nor "engage in the cynical type of compromise or appeasement which might bring peace for ourselves but . . . war or surrender for our children." [See p. 302D1]

Stevenson Says 'Ike' Weak

Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson, after a regional conference in New York Sept. 12 with party leaders from N.Y., Pa., N.J., Md., Del. & W.Va., staged the formal opening of his campaign Sept. 13 in Harrisburg, Pa. He addressed 8,500 persons at a $50-a-plate buffet supper in Harrisburg, proceeds of which more than offset the $280,000 cost of the affair, including charges for a nationwide TV-radio broadcast of his Harrisburg speech. (Democrats also reported $330,000 raised at a dinner for 190 wealthy New Yorkers Stevenson attended Sept. 12. The New York & Harrisburg dinners were said to have accounted for 10% of the Dem. Natl. Com.'s $7 million campaign fund-raising goal.) [See p. 279E-F3]

Stevenson said in his Harrisburg speech that Pres. Eisenhower had "created a part-time Presidency" by "turning the Govt. over to men who work full-time for the wrong people, or for a limited group of people." Stevenson said that "Republican leaders will depend not on Mr. Eisenhower but

the Republican heir-apparent, Mr. Nixon," and that "America's human needs [would] go unmet . . . as long as the President is not master in his own house." Stevenson emphasized his "new America" theme, warned that "the peace the Republicans boast about looks more fragile by the moment," and asserted that "Americans . . . never will be a nation content just to count today's blessings." [See pp. 301D-F1, 302C1, 277B1]

(Sen. Thomas E. Martin [R., Ia.], in a statement issued Sept. 13 through the GOP Natl. Com., charged that Stevenson had adopted a "smear Nixon" campaign. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty Sept. 14 characterized as "ridiculous" Stevenson's charge that Pres. Eisenhower was "not master in his own house." Sen. William F. Knowland [Calif.], addressing the Ohio state GOP convention in Columbus Sept. 12, challenged Stevenson's campaign statements against GOP handling of foreign policy, the Republican record on Congressional support of the President, H-bomb tests & the Taft-Hartley law. Knowland said Stevenson "is either uninformed . . . or his advisers are misinforming him.")

Democrats Feature Joe Smiths

75 men named Joe Smith were guests at the Harrisburg dinner Sept. 13. Stevenson's address was prefaced by a showing to the TV audience of films of the 1956 GOP Natl. Convention incident in which Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), convention chairman, silenced a delegate's bid to nominate a mythical Joe Smith for Vice President. Martin said in Washington Sept. 17 that Joe Smith was a "phony issue." [See p. 293A1]

GOP Security System Opposed

Stevenson formally opened his Washington campaign hq. Sept. 15 & received the first in a weekly series of CIA foreign intelligence reports [see p. 292A1], then spoke at a Democratic rally & barbecue Sept. 15 in Fairfax, Va., near Washington. He denounced the Eisenhower Admin. in his Fairfax speech for having "pilloried innocent men & women under the pretense of conducting loyalty & security investigations." After having "made so much noise about 'Communists in Govt.'" during the 1952 campaign, he said, Republicans "evidently felt obliged to find some, even at the expense of innocent Govt. workers," although "the Admin. finally admitted . . . that not a single person was fired for being a Communist." He said "sorely needed men have deserted a Govt. that played fast & loose with the Bill of Rights," and that a new Democratic Admin. would "devise a [security] program which will safeguard the state without degrading those who serve it." [See p. 279D3; Vol. XIV, 364G2]

Stevenson on Hiss, Draft

Stevenson recalled at a news conference in Washington Sept. 17 that he had said during the 1952 campaign: "I agree the verdict in the [Alger] Hiss case is justified by the evidence. It showed that Hiss was not loyal to his country." Stevenson cited the statement when asked for comment on ex-Pres. Truman's statement Sept. 3 that Truman did not believe Hiss was a Communist & that Hiss was not convicted of espionage. "If what I said in 1952 places me in disagreement with that Pres. Truman says now, that is where the record must rest," Stevenson said Sept. 17. (GOP Natl. Chairman Leonard W. Hall had wired Stevenson Sept. 15 that he would "ask you . . . once a day" whether Stevenson agreed with Truman's statement until Stevenson acted to "clarify your stand on Hiss.") [See pp. 308B3, 302E1; Vol. XII, 336F-G]

Stevenson also answered Republican criticism of his call Sept. 5 for an end to the draft as soon as consistent with national safety—a statement denounced inferentially Sept. 13 by Carter L. Burgess, Asst. Defense Secy. for manpower & personnel, who said that "rash & comforting promises" about an early end to the draft would jeopardize national security. Stevenson said Sept. 17 that he was concerned with the need for "highly trained, highly mobile, highly professional" personnel to handle ultra-modern weapons, and that the Govt. should "strengthen the incentives for enlistment" to give the armed forces sufficient career men rather than short-term draftees. [See p. 301F1]

(Stevenson told the news conference Sept. 17 he had "no apprehension about any Southern state" supporting him in the election & that the South "is not the only area I have no misgivings about." He declined to discuss Suez policy or other controversial foreign problems in detail on grounds that it might handicap U.S. diplomacy.) [See p. 300E3]

Kefauver Launches Tour

Sen. Estes Kefauver, Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, attended the Stevenson-Kefauver campaign "opening" rally in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13, then spoke Sept. 14 at the York (Pa.) County Fair, where he expressed shock that Pres. Eisenhower had "come out [during his Sept. 11 news conference] against 'get-rich-quick' programs for the American farmer." Kefauver predicted that farmers, "one of the lowest-income groups in the nation," were "ready to turn back to their true friends, the Democrats." [See p. 277A2]

Kefauver began a 16-day, 15-state aerial tour Sept. 14 by visiting Sarasota & Tampa, Fla. He told a news conference in Tampa that he should receive the CIA briefings on foreign developments given Stevenson because Vice Pres. Nixon had the same information [see col. 1E]. In speeches as his tour continued: Kefauver said in Orlando, Fla. Sept. 15 that he accepted the Supreme Court decision on on public school desegragation as "the final word" and that "lawlessness & violence" must be prevented "if we are to steadily progress in the solutions to the problems" of race relations [see p. 277A2]. He said in Cleveland Sept. 16 that the Eisenhower Admin. had failed to seize opportunities to increase the "free flow of people & of ideas" through the Iron Curtain & had "broken more promises than any other Admin., with the possible exception of Gen. Grant's." Kefauver said that Pres. Eisenhower "is not sitting on a mountain top aloof from all this. . . . He has been working just as aggressively for big business & against the little people as any of the rest" of his Admin.'s members [see p. 302F1]. In Milwaukee Sept. 17, Kefauver said that the President had let "middlemen" take over the Agri. Dept. & had "betrayed" farmers by giving them a "false promise" of 100% of parity prices [see col. 2F]. Kefauver said in a St. Paul speech Sept. 18 that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. may have shown "calculated indifference to violations of the law" by Eisenhower Admin. officials in the Dixon-Yates case and that the President, who on July 5, 1955 called banker Adolph Wenzell's role in the case "a 'proper' one," previously had been given "ample information" to the contrary "by a Senate committee & by various Senators including myself." [See p. 293F1]

12 Million Undecided

The Gallup Poll reported Sept. 15 that its samplings indicated that 12 million persons among 60 million expected to vote on the Presidency still were "waverers" who "hold ths key to the outcome of the election." The poll showed that 48 million voters "have already decided on their choice & they're not expecting to change their minds about it." [See p. 302F2]

Other Political Developments

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman said in a speech to the AFL-CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers convention in St. Louis Sept. 14 that "the Eisenhower-Nixon team has sat squarely in the middle of the road that leads to" peaceful development of atomic energy by obstructing Govt. development programs in favor of "the private power trust." Truman urged in a Kansas City speech Sept. 15 that federal, state & local governments lay aside "political or professional rivalries" in developing a national health program. He said that a universal health insurance program was necessary because "present health insurance covers only 15% of the more than $10 billion of medical bills" in the U.S. annually [see p. 303E1]. Truman Sept. 15 wrote GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall to pay to the Korean Red Cross $1,000 Hall had offered to charity for proof that Vice Pres. Nixon had called Truman a "traitor." The ex-President said "it has been proved rather conclusively." Hall Sept. 17 refused to concede that Nixon had called Truman "a traitor to America." [See pp. 293G2, 308A3]

Texas Gov. Allan Shivers (D.) announced Sept. 18 that he again would "vote for & support" Pres. Eisenhower. Sen. Price Daniel, Texas Democratic

nominee for Governor who supported Gen. Eisenhower in 1952, indorsed Stevenson Sept. 18. [See pp. 293F3, 153C2] . . . **Massachusetts** gubernatorial primary winners Sept. 18: ex-Rep. Foster Furcolo (D.) & Lt. Gov. Summer G. Whittier (R.). . . . **AFL-CIO** general board, meeting in Chicago Sept. 12, indorsed Stevenson for President & Kefauver for Vice President by voice vote. An AFL-CIO analysis of Congressional voting records issued Sept. 18 gave favorable ratings to 168 House Dems & 20 House Repubs., unfavorable to 59 Dems. & 175 Repubs. Among Senators running for reelection, favorable ratings were given 11 Dems. & one R. (Aiken, Vt.), unfavorable ratings to 14 Repubs. & one Dem. (Smathers, Fla.). [See p. 292C1] . . . **Natl. States Rights Conf.**, a 25-state meeting of dissident Democrats & Republicans held in Memphis Sept. 14-15, rejected proposals that it set up a 3d party but adopted a "declaration of principles" upholding state's rights & condemning the federal income tax. It "indorsed" ex-Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews (D.) of Richmond, Va., for President & ex-Rep. T. H. Werdel (R.) of Bakersfield, Calif. for Vice President. A Norfolk group succeeded in placing Andrews' name on the Presidential ballot in Virginia Sept. 17 by filling a 3,000-name voters' petition. [See Vol. XV, p. 344B2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Kentucky Schools Bar Negroes

Negro pupils entered the Clay, Ky. elementary school under protection of Natl. Guardsmen Sept. 12 but were barred Sept. 17 under a school board order based on a legal opinion issued by State Atty. Gen. Jo M. Ferguson.

Ferguson told the Webster Co. (Clay) School Board Sept. 13 that a local school board must adopt a policy on integration before action could be taken to force its admission of Negroes, and that the courts must decide whether a board was observing the U.S. Supreme Court's order to act with "all deliberate speed." Inasmuch as the Clay school board had set up a committee to study integration & was awaiting its report, Ferguson held that forcible enrollment of Negroes in the Clay schools was premature.

Acting on Ferguson's opinion, the Webster Co. School Board adopted Sept. 17 an order under which James & Teresa Gordon [see p. 302F3] and Bobbie Carl & Samuel Lee Copeland were turned away from the Clay school Sept. 17 and told to return to the Rosenwald Negro school in nearby Providence, Ky. The Gordon children's entry into the Clay school Sept. 12 with Natl. Guard protection had caused a boycott of the school by all white pupils on the recommendation of Mayor Herman Zamora Clark, 66, & other Clay community leaders opposed to integration.

Clay's formula was adopted Sept. 18 by the Union Co. School Board in Sturgis, Ky. 90% of the white students had returned to the Sturgis schools Sept. 14 despite the presence of 8 Negroes, then 80% of the whites had renewed a boycott Sept. 18 following an anti-integration rally held in Sturgis by the White Citizens Council. The Sturgis school board voted Sept. 18 to order the Negroes to return to an all-Negro school in Dunbar, Ky. until it completed the pre-integration steps called for in Ferguson's opinion on the Clay dispute. [See p. 302F3]

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Prison sentences for violation of the Smith Act given to 2d-string Communist Party leaders by Fed. Judge Alexander Bicks in New York Sept. 17: William Norman Marron, 5 yrs.; Fred M. Fine, 4 yrs.; Sidney Stein, 3 yrs.; James E. Jackson Jr. & George Blake Charney, 2 yrs. each; Alexander Trachtenberg, one yr. [See p. 255A1] . . . **United Rubber Workers** signed agreements with Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear & U.S. Rubber in Akron, O. Sept. 16 granting unemployment benefits at 65% of normal after-tax take home pay for up to 26 weeks a year, effective July 1, 1957. [See Vol. XV, p. 429G1]

FOREIGN

Pakistan. Awami (Peoples') League leader Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, 64, was sworn in as Prime Minister Sept. 12 by Pres. Iskander Mirza & announced that grain would be shipped immediately to East Pakistan to halt growing famine reported in that territory. Suhrawardy succeeded Chaudri Mohammed Ali, 51, who resigned Sept. 8 as Prime Minister & member of the Moslem League in protest against internal party strife over personalities & rival interests of West & East Pakistan, and over alleged failure of the League to support Parliament. Suhrawardy announced Sept. 13 a new Cabinet in which he assumed the Defense, Kashmir Affairs, Economic Affairs, States & Frontier Regions, Education, Health, Law, Refugees & Rehabilitation Ministries. Other Cabt. members: Forgn. Affairs—Firoz Khan Noon; Commerce & Industries—Abul Mansur Ahmed; Finance—Amjad Ali; Labor & Works—Abdul Khaleque; Interior—Mir Chulam Ali Talpur; Food & Agri.—Dildar Ahmed; Information, Broadcasting & Parlt. Affairs—Sardar Amir Azam Khan; Communications—Mian Jaffer Shah. [See p. 227B3]

Gold Coast. The British Govt. announced Sept. 18 that, subject to Parliamentary approval, the Gold Coast would be granted independence Mar. 6, 1957. The plan called for the West African colony to be merged with British Togoland to form Ghana & become a Commonwealth member [see p. 177A3]. Members of the Opposition bloc returned to the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly Sept. 14 after a 5-week boycott to protest over-rapid progress toward independence. A Govt. Comm. of Inquiry charged Aug. 23 that members of the Govt. were implicated in corrupt practices by the Gold Coast Cocoa Purchasing Co. . . . Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was sworn in as Prime Minister July 23 by Gov. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke. General elections July 13-17 had given Nkrumah's Convention People's Party 57% of the 697,000 votes cast & 71 of the 104 Assembly seats. New Gold Coast Cabt. installed July 23: Trade & Labor Min.—Kojo Botsio; Finance—K. A. Gbedemah; Communications—A. Casely Hayford; Interior—Ako Adjei; Housing—A. E. Inkumsah; Local Govt.—A. E. A. Ofori-Atta; Health—J. H. Allassani; Education—J. B. Erzuah; Works—N. A. Welbeck; Agri.—B. Yeboah Afari; Mins. Without Portfolio—L. R. Abavana, Krobo Edusel. [See p. 173B3]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. A 24-hr. general strike by the one million-member Gen. Confed. of Commercial Workers against an unsatisfactory pay-increase offer by employers to white-collar workers was ended 4 hrs. early Sept. 14 after the Aramburu Govt. agreed to free 40 persons arrested in connection with the strike. The walkout was called 90% effective in Buenos Aires. As the strike ended, hundreds of known Communists & members of Red-front organizations were arrested in nationwide raids. [See p. 178C3] . . . The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced Sept. 17 a $100 million credit to Argentina for rebuilding its transportation system. [See p. 194E3] . . . Ernesto Sabato, ex-ed. of the magazine *Mundo Argentino*, charged during a radio broadcast Aug. 25 that he had been removed from the Govt.-appointed post after the magazine published alleged details of police torture of political prisoners.

Brazil. 27,000 copies of the opposition magazine *Maquis* were seized by police Sept. 7 (134th Brazilian Independence Day) and several editors & their wives were arrested for attempting to move copies to a warehouse. The raid followed the magazine's printing a photostat of p. 1 of *Tribuna da Imprensa's* Aug. 24 issue, which been seized by police. *Tribuna* resumed publication Aug. 27 after a 3-day shutdown over publishing a manifesto by ex-ed. Carlos Lacerda, self-exiled to Portugal, who denounced Vice Pres. João Goulart and charged that the Brazilian Army had been infiltrated by Communists. [See p. 155C1]. . . . An agreement signed Sept. 4 by the Natl. Inst. for Immigration & Colonization and the United Hebrew Immigrant Aid Soc. to permit the immigration of 1,000 Jewish families from N. Africa within the next 2 years was reported Sept. 13.

Ecuador. Conservative Camilo Ponce Enriquez, 44, took the office of President Aug. 31 and ended 61 years of Liberal Party rule. Ponce won the June election by approximately 3,000 votes and was proclaimed President by the Natl. Electoral Council Aug. 17. Ponce's Cabinet: Govt. Min.—Adolfo Gomez Santistevan; Forgn. Affairs—Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide; Educ.—Enrique Arroyo Delgado; Public Works—Sixto Duran Ballen; Social Welfare—Gonzalo Cordero Crespo; Treas.—Fausto Cordovez; Economics—Federico Intriago Arrata; Defense—Milton Sanchez. [See p. 271F2]

ECONOMICS

Gross national product totaling a record $409 billion this year was predicted Sept. 16 by Leon H. Keyserling, Presidential economic adviser during the Truman Admin. He said that "stability & growth of the American economy will continue" regardless of the outcome of the 1956 national elections. [See p. 270E3; Vol. XV, 392E3] . . . **Interhandel** of Switzerland was denied its application for U.S. Govt.-held stock of General Aniline & Film Corp., a German firm whose American assets were seized by the Govt. during World War II, in a decision Aug. 7 by Fed. Dist. Judge Bolitha Laws in Washington. [See p. 4E1] . . . **Sperry Rand Corp.'s** $90 million anti-trust suit against Intl. Business Machines Corp. was settled Aug. 21. Charges of patent infringment were dropped by the 2 firms and they agreed to exchange licenses for electronic-data-processing & punched-card-accounting machinery. [See p. 38E3] . . . **Republic Steel** directors announced in Cleveland Aug. 21 the election of C. M. White, 65, as company chairman to succeed retiring Tom M. Girdler, 79, chairman since the firm was organized in 1930. White continued as chief executive officer. Vice Pres. T. F. Patton, 52, succeeded White as president. [See p. 254E3; Vol. XV, 212F3] . . . **Senate Banking Subcom.** headed by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) announced Sept. 16 the appointment of an advisory group of 27 banking, credit, accounting & economic experts headed by Kenton R. Cravens, Mercantile Trust Co. (St. Louis) pres. & ex-RFC administrator, to aid in a study of U.S. banking laws.

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Statistical Reports. Total world food production increased 3% in 1955-56 over the previous year, but prices & farm income generally decreased and per capita production in the Far East, Latin America & the Pacific Ocean area remained 5% below the pre-World War II level (by UN Food & Agri. Org. in Rome Sept. 3). [See Vol. XV, p. 312D2] . . . U.S. investments abroad rose by $2.4 billion in 1955 to a record $29 billion (by Commerce Dept. Aug. 19); foreign-owned assets in the U.S. rose by $2.8 billion in 1955 to a record $29.6 billion, and earnings totaled $640 million—$430 million by West Europeans, $160 million by Canadians (by Commerce Dept. Aug. 26). [See Vol. XV, p. 282B3] . . . Russian exports to non-Communist countries rose 31% in 1955 to $624 million vs. imports of $567 million from the free world, with $122 million in goods exported to & $177 million imported from underdeveloped nations (by U.S. Commerce Dept. Aug. 17). [See p. 166E1] . . . The world's scheduled domestic & intl. airlines carried 51,721,000 passengers last year for a 17% increase over 1954, and 73 scheduled intl. lines carried 9,350,000 passengers for a 19% increase (by Intl. Air Transport Assn. in Montreal Aug. 21). [See p. 6C1] . . . Spending by U.S. federal, state & local governments declined 1% in the year ended June 30, totaling $109.5 billion ($664 per capita), with $41 billion going for national defense ($246 per capita), $12.7 billion for education ($77 per capita), $7 billion for interest on debt ($6 billion on federal debt, $41 per capita), $6.5 billion on highways ($39 per capita); revenue of governments at all levels totaled $107.2 billion in fiscal 1955, or $2 billion less than total public expenditures (by Commerce Dept. Aug. 19). [See pp. 246D3, 238B1] . . . State tax revenues in the year ended June 30 totaled $13,335,000,000 ($81.60 per capita), for an increase of $1.738 billion over the previous year; sales taxes & levies on gross receipts netted $7.776 billion, income taxes $1.377 billion; Calif. with $1.553 billion, New York with $1.357 billion had the highest tax revenues of any states (by Census Bureau Aug. 23). [See Vol. XV, p. 290C3] . . . Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn.'s portfolio of residential mortgages & purchasing liability was reduced by 7.1% to a total of $192 million during the year ended June 30, and FNMA-held mortgages insured by the FHA & VA totaled 341,247 (FNMA report Sept. 13). [See Vol. XIV, p. 245F-G1] . . . American Indian tribes & individuals earned a record $41 million from oil & gas lands during the year ended June 30, with $36 million of the total earned by members of 10 tribes—a small minority of all Indian groups (by Interior Dept. Sept. 12). [See p. 193B2]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 15

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,883	*$21,861	*$21,682
Currency circulation	*$30,910	*$30,787	*$30,520
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]$29,342	*$29,168	*$24,080
N. Y. bank clearings	$9,534,130,221	$8,548,030,347	$10,018,187,842
England note circulation	*£1,892.965	*£1,885.662	——
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,835,199	7,154,308	10,102,207
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	206.09	207.34	200.95
Bond sales (par value)	$21,476,000	$15,596,000	$29,410,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	92.92	93.19	98.47
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	83,112	62,426	143,611
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,036,650	7,107,750	6,655,250
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,150,000	9,950,000	9,449,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,955	11,565	10,155
Carloadings (cars)	[b]679,611	784,366	701,991
Steel output (tons)	**August**	**July**	**Aug. 1955**
PRICES:	8,148,000	1,622,163	9,594,545
	This Week	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.61⅝	$2.61	$2.47½
Corn (bu.)	$1.91½	$1.92⅛	$1.55⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$.3435	$.3435	$.347
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$58.83	$58.50	$44.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.07	$6.05	$6.26
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]115.1	114.8	111.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]112	128	108
Failures (Sept. 6)‡	196	237	205

*In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 Cities, Sept. 5 [b]Sept. 8 [c]Sept. 1 [d]Sept. 11 [r]Revised [s]Record

OBITUARIES

Cleveland Frederick Bacon, 82, NYU prof. emeritus of Commerce & Finance Law, nephew of Pres. Grover Cleveland; Sept. 12 in New York.

Carlos Bulosan, 41, Filipino author (*America Is In the Heart*) who came to U.S. in 1931 as laborer; Sept. 11 in Seattle of lung congestion.

Carl R. Chindblom, 86, U.S. Rep. from Ill. (R.) 1919-33; Sept. 12 in Chicago of heart attack, an hour after death of his wife, Christine, 74, also of heart attack.

Rev. Donald B. Cloward, 60, exec. secy. Amer. Baptist Convention Council on Christian Social Progress; Sept. 18 in New York.

John Garstang, 80, British archeologist who conducted excavations in Asia Minor, Palestine, discovered evidence that Biblical walls of Jericho came down through earthquake rather than sounds of Joshua's army trumpets; Sept. 12 in Beirut, Lebanon.

Adelard Godbout, 63, Liberal Canadian senator, Quebec Premier 1939-44, Agri. Min. in 1930s; Sept. 18 in Montreal of skull fracture suffered in fall at home.

Dr. Frank Pierpont Graves, 87, N. Y. State Educ. Comm. 1921-40 who held 43 academic degrees; Sept. 13 in Albany, N. Y.

Thomas J. Hickey, 94, founder of Western League Baseball Assn., Natl. Assn. of Professional Baseball Leagues; Sept. 15 in Los Angeles.

Dr. Harry Levi Hollingworth, 76, Barnard Coll. Psychology Dept. head 1921-46, author, researcher; Sept. 17 in Montrose, N. Y.

Dr. Bernard Davis Judovich, 52, neurologist, head of Phila. Graduate Hosp. Pain Research Fndtn.; Sept. 13 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Charles K. Leith, 81, Wisconsin U. geology prof. 1902-45, consultant to Dept. of Commerce, AEC; Sept. 13 in Madison, Wis.

Dr. Archibald M. Low, 68, British scientist & writer credited with designing first guided missile, ex-pres. Interplanetary Society; Sept. 13 in London of lung ailment.

Joseph Parisi, 60, NYC Teamsters Union local secy. treas. currently under investigation by Senate subcom.; Sept. 16 in New York. [See Vol. XIII, p. 442E1]

Dr. Irving White Potter, 87, obstetrician who personally delivered over 25,000 children in 65 yrs. (believed world record); Sept. 17, Buffalo, N.Y.

Stanley S. Sayres, 60, owner of speedboats *Slo-Mo-Shun IV, Slo-Mo-Shun V;* Sept. 17 in Seattle, Wash. of heart attack. [See p. 296C2]

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: George Constantine of Sturbridge, Mass., driving a D-Jaguar, won the Sports Car Grand Prix at Watkins Glen, N.Y. Sept. 15. [See p. 296C1] . . . **Baseball:** Ft. Wayne, Ind., representing the U.S., won the amateur Global World Series in Milwaukee Sept. 13 by defeating Hawaii, 2-0 [see p. 296E1]. Minor league pennant winners at the end of regular seasons Sept. 9: Intl. League—Toronto; Amer. Assn.—Indianapolis; Southern Assn. — Atlanta; Texas League—Houston; Eastern League—Schenectady. [See p. 8F2; Vol. XV, 332A1] . . . **Boxing:** Carmine Basilio, 29, 146¼ lb., of Chittenango, N.Y. regained the world welterweight title by scoring a knockout over Johnny Saxton of Flushing, N.Y. in 1:31 of the 9th round in Syracuse, N.Y. Sept. 12. [See p. 96E1] . . . **Golf:** Harvie Ward, 30, of San Francisco retained the men's natl. amateur title by defeating Charles (Chuck) Kocsis, 43, of Royal Oak, Mich., 5 & 4, in the tourney finals in Lake Forest, Ill. Sept. 15 [see Vol. XV, p. 316F1]. Art Wall Jr. of Pocono Manor, Pa. won the $15,000 Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Open after a playoff with Bill Trombley of Dallas & Gardner Dickinson of Panama City Beach, Fla. Sept. 16 [see p. 304G1.] Marlene Bauer Hagge won the $5,000 Women's PGA invitational open in Whittier, Calif. Sept. 16. [See p. 288F1] . . . **Horse racing:** C. V. Whitney's Career Boy, Sam Boulmetis up, won the $100,000 United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City Sept. 15, for $65,000, after Swaps was scratched shortly before the race due to a foot injury. James Paddock's Nonnie Jo, L. C. Cook up, won the $58,450 Michigan Mile Sept. 15 in Detroit, for $38,900. Ralph Strassburger's Cambremer, Freddie Palmer up, won the St. Leger Stakes in Doncaster, Eng. Sept. 12, for $37,850. [See p. 304G1] . . . **Speedboats:** Willard Rhodes' *Miss Thriftway,* Bill Muncey driving, won the President's Cup race on the Potomac at Washington Sept. 16. [See p. 296C2] . . . **Tennis:** Tony Trabert defeated Pancho Gonzales, 6-3, 4-6, 5-7, 8-6, 6-2, in singles and Trabert-Gonzales defeated Frank Sedgman-Rex Hartwig, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1, in doubles in the pro world clay court tourney in Paris Sept. 16. [See p. 124D2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 31 crewmen aboard the U.S. freighter *Pelagia* enroute from Narvick, Norway to Baltimore died when it sank Sept. 15 in an Arctic storm off northern Norway. 6 men got off the ship in the only lifeboat undamaged by heavy seas, but one of the 6 froze to death before rescue of the survivors Sept. 16 by the British trawler *Northern Duke.* [See p. 256B2] . . . 21 persons were reported killed by a cyclone in Western Algeria Sept. 17. Most casualties (16 dead, 40 injured) were reported in Nemours. . . . 13 persons died & 20 others were injured when a bus plunged off the Mexico City-Tuxpan Highway into a ravine after hitting a washout Sept. 12 near Puebla. . . . Death toll from Typhoon Emma which hit South Korea Sept. 10 was listed as 42 dead & 35 missing Sept. 14. Damage to USAF installations on Okinawa was estimated at $4,100,000 Sept. 13. U.S. Marine losses on Okinawa were set at $2,500,000, Army losses $1,800,000. [See p. 304E2] . . . Acting Civil Aeronautics Admin. James T. Pyle told a House Commerce Subcom. Sept. 12 that the current airways traffic control system was safe, although inadequate since the commercial air expansion which followed the Korean War. He said the system lacked sufficient navigational equipment, personnel & geographical coverage. (United & Amer. Airlines reported Sept. 13 plans to purchase a mid-air collision warning device developed by the Collins Radio Co. The device, which worked like radar and used a system of warning lights controlled by computers, was not to be ready for general use for 2 years.) [See p. 296E3]

Crime. Israeli chemist Hugo Seinfeld, 34, was held as a material witness by New York police Sept. 12 in connection with the Sept. 11 poison death of his ex-fiancé, Avis Gray, 25, a N.Y. schoolteacher. Seinfeld told police that Miss Gray had broken their engagement in Istanbul last year when she discovered he already had a wife & 3 children. He had planned to commit suicide during a last date with her, he said, because attempts at a reconciliation had failed although he was now legally divorced. Instead, Seinfeld asserted, Miss Gray took the sodium cyanide which he had prepared for himself. . . . Indictments on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Turnpike Comm. in a $2,278,000 flushing contract were returned by Lackawanna County, Pa. Sept. 13 against Amos & Joseph Rogers & Walter Ketas, officials of the Rogers Construction Co. of Scranton. Also indicted: George Oswald & Donald H. Burkert of the Manu-Mine Research & Dev. Co., Reading. Gov. George M. Leader (D.) had charged Sept. 5 in Philadelphia that the Manu-Mine Co., headed by the late Richard Evans, son of Pa. Turnpike Comm. chrmn. Thomas J. Evans, had made more than $9 million from contracts for "almost wholly unnecessary" flushing (to pump water from abandoned mines beneath the road bed). Leader asserted that the formerly Republican-controlled Turnpike Comm. had been the "willing victim" of "one of the greatest public swindles of all time." [See p. 56D2] . . . Nassau County, N.Y. police dept. Sept. 18 distributed photostated copies of telephone company call records in efforts to prove that they had asked the *N.Y. Daily News* to temporarily withhold the Weinberger kidnaping story [see p. 232E2]. Arraigned in Mineola, N.Y. Sept. 5, kidnaper Angelo LaMarca entered a plea of innocent by reason of insanity. Tree surgeon John Harvey Wiggins, 35, was indicted Sept. 14 by a federal grand jury in Rock Hill, S. C. on charges of mailing a bogus ransom note to the Weinberger child's mother. [See p. 288F2] . . . Hamden, Conn. police revealed Sept. 15 autopsy findings showing that Cynthia Ruotola died of asphyxiation on the day she allegedly was kidnaped. [See p. 304G2] . . . Mordecai M. Miller, 52, ex-Internal Revenue Collector for Bronx & Westchester counties, N.Y., was given a 5-yr. federal prison sentence & fined $20,000 in New York Sept. 13 for evading $32,205 in taxes for 1948-52. Miller had been charged with accumulating $125,000 between 1941-51, mostly in bribes. . . . USA Pvt. Warren S. Allbright, 20, of Cleveland, was sentenced Sept. 15 to life imprisonment by a court-martial in Straubing, Germany for the rape of a farm girl.

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Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashonah) 5717 began at sundown Sept. 5. Religious observances ended with Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) Sept. 14-15. [See p. 115D3] . . . **Indian** authorities Sept. 16 listed at least 18 persons killed, 100 injured & 1,000 arrested due to recent Moslem-Hindu riots in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bhopal, West Bengal & Madhya Pradesh over Moslem objections to the American book *Living Biographies of Religious Leaders* (by Henry & Dana Lee Thomas), first published in the U.S. 14 yrs. ago and in India a year ago. Moslems regarded as blasphemous some of the book's personal history of Mohammed.

William Power Maloney, 52, ex-Asst. U.S. atty. for N.Y.'s Southern District and ex-chief of the Justice Dept.'s trial section, was charged Sept. 14 in New York with failure to file his federal income tax for 1952 & 1953. However, U.S. Atty Paul W. Williams revealed that Maloney had paid his taxes ($7,973 for 1952 and $3,307 for 1953) last June although he had filed tax returns for those years in 1954. Maloney contended that he had applied lawfully for an extension of time for filing his 1952-53 returns. . . . **Eugene F. Suter, Jr.,** 24, who turned down a $350,000 trust fund left him by his father last year, petitioned a surrogate's court in New York Sept. 14 to get it back, because he now was in need of medical & psychiatric care. [See Vol. XV, p. 180B3] . . . **Bess Myerson,** Miss America of 1945, was given custody of her daughter Barbara, 9, Sept. 13 in New York by a settlement with her estranged husband, Allan Wayne. . . . **Gussie Moran,** 31, filed an annulment petition in Jamaica, N. Y. Sept. 12 charging that her 5-week marriage to Thomas J. Corbally, 35, had lasted only 3 days and that Corbally had "refused to consummate it." [See p. 264E3]

Married: Baron Heinrich von Thyssen, 35, German-born Swiss citizen & heir to $35 million Thyssen industrial empire, to Fiona Campbell-Walter, 24, New Zealand fashion model; Sept. 17 in Lugano, Switzerland (his 3d). . . . Accordionist Dick Contino, 26, to actress Leigh Snowden, 25; Sept. 18 in Hollywood (her 2d).